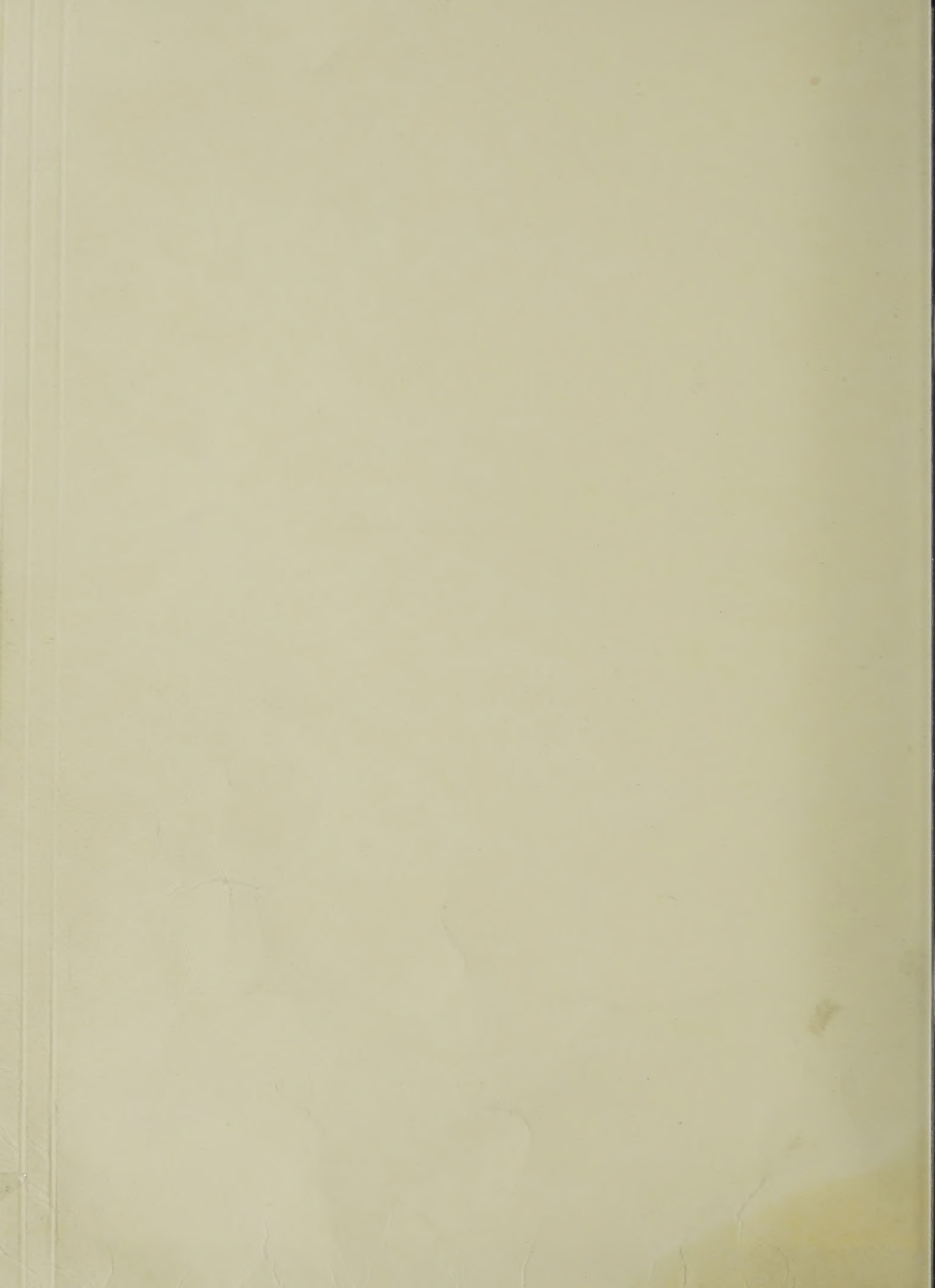


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Characteristics of Landowners Making Additions to Cropland

Arthur B. Daugherty

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**United States
Department of
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ABSTRACT

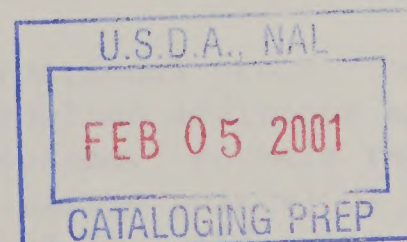
Landowners making additions to cropland in 1975-77 differed little from all owners of farm and ranch land. They were predominantly white, male, and lived in the counties where their land was located. About 89 percent owned their land as sole proprietors or in husband-wife ownership. Over 50 percent owned all the land they operated. Of the owners reporting additions to cropland, 50 percent were 35-54 years of age and 40 percent reported more than a high school education. Over 40 percent also reported their occupation as closely allied to farming.

Keywords: cropland, cropland additions, acreage, land-ownership, landowner characteristics.

* * * * *

* This paper was prepared for limited distribution to the *
* research community outside the U.S. Department of Agri- *
* culture. *

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SUMMARY

Based on the responses of 1,033 landowners to the Additions to Cropland followon survey, an estimated 221,000 landowners in the coterminous United States added approximately 9.1 million acres to crop production during the 1975-77 period. Of those owners adding cropland, over half held their land in family (husband-wife) ownership. These owners accounted for 39 percent of the new cropland during the period--slightly more than their proportional holdings of all farmland. Sole proprietors accounted for another 38 percent of the owners making cropland additions and for 34 percent of the added cropland.

There was generally a positive relationship between the cropland added per owner and the size of total landholdings. Seventeen percent of the added cropland was reported by 2 percent of the estimated owners holding 2,000 or more acres of land. Cumulatively, 29 percent of the additions were reported by owners of 1,000 or more acres, 47 percent by owners of 500 or more acres, and 62 percent by owners of 260 or more acres.

Full owner-operators, including those who also rent land to others, comprised 53 percent of the respondents who provided information about their additions to cropland, which was 16 percentage points greater than their representation among farmland owners. Full owner-operators added only 26 acres per owner to cropland during the 1975-77 period; they accounted for less than their proportional share of total cropland additions. Part owner-operators also reported additions to cropland in greater proportion than did all farmland owners. As a group, they added greater than average amounts of new cropland. Consequently, part owners accounted for 42 percent of the cropland added, but owned only 26 percent of the landholdings of all farmland owners.

Farmers, as a self-defined occupational group, comprised 42 percent of the owners making cropland additions and accounted for 60 percent of the added cropland. Farmers represented a much larger proportion (19 percentage points) of owners making additions to cropland than they did among all owners of farmland. They also added larger acreages to cropland than did owners in other occupations.

Owners making additions to cropland in 25-54 age groups comprised a larger than proportional share of all farmland owners. However, they added smaller acreages to crops than did younger and some older age groups.

Male landowners had a greater than proportional propensity to make cropland additions than did female landowners. They

added more than twice as much cropland per owner. Male landowners accounted for 85 percent of the cropland additions during the 1975-77 period.

White landowners comprised 91 percent of the owners who provided information about cropland additions, 3 percentage points more than their representation among all farmland owners. The new cropland added by white landowners was also 3 percentage points more than their proportional share of land held by all farmland owners.

A much greater than proportional share of landowners with some college education made additions to cropland. Conversely, a smaller than proportional share of owners with only a grade school education added cropland. Further, these owners made smaller additions. Owners with more education generally added larger acreages to cropland during the 1975-77 period.

Residence appears to have little influence on owners' making additions to cropland. Owners living in different counties or different States from the land tended slightly to add larger areas to new cropland. How this finding may relate to the size of holdings of resident and nonresident landowners is unknown.

A much larger than proportional share of owners making additions to cropland reported a net farm loss for 1977. Owners with over a \$3,000 loss reported the largest average addition to cropland of all the farm income groups--73 acres per owner. This farm income group thereby accounted for 25 percent of all additions to cropland during the 1975-77 period.

Seventeen percent of the owners reporting information about cropland additions had no nonfarm income. These owners added an average of 67 acres each and accounted for 27 percent of the cropland added. Owners with less than \$3,000 nonfarm income in 1977 accounted for an additional 23 percent of the added cropland.

CHARACTERISTICS OF LANDOWNERS MAKING ADDITIONS TO CROPLAND*

INTRODUCTION

Many people during the past decade have questioned the adequacy of the U.S. agricultural land base relative to expected domestic and export demands for food and fiber. During this period, the Nation's use of cropland reached post-World War II highs and public and professional concern mounted about adequate soil and water conservation to maintain the productivity of our land base.

The highly publicized conversion of large amounts of rural (generally described as "agricultural") land to nonagricultural uses aggravated the issue. Some projections made during the past 10 years indicated the need for large increases in land for crop production by the year 2000.

One result of the heightened interest in the availability of additional land for crop production was a survey of landowners who added land to crop production during the 1975-77 period.^{1/} This report relates the characteristics of landowners responding to the Additions to Cropland followon survey and their landholdings. It presents data on organizational type of ownership, distribution by size of holdings, tenure, age, sex, race, education, place of residence, farm income, and nonfarm income. The report may help policymakers to understand landowners' land use decisions and to design and implement policies that achieve national land use goals.

RESOURCE ECONOMICS SURVEY

This report presents data from portions of the Resource Economics Survey conducted by the Natural Resource Economics Division of USDA's Economic Research Service (ERS). The Resource Economics Survey was comprised of a 12-part package to collect interrelated data on and about land resources. The first part of the package, the Soil Conservation Service's (SCS) 1977 Natural Resource Inventory (NRI), provided data on the use and quality of the land. The second part of the package, the 1978 Landownership Survey (LOS), provided information on landowners. Finally, 10 followon surveys were conducted based on responses to screening questions in the main survey. The 10 followon surveys were: (1) Additions to Cropland, (2) Cropland Acreage Reduction, (3) Land Purchases and Acquisitions, (4) Land Sales and Transfer, (5) Land Clearing Investment, (6) Drainage Investment, (7) Investment in Conservation Structures, (8) Changes in Conservation Practices (conservation disinvestments), (9) Irrigation

* Prepared by Arthur B. Daugherty, Agricultural Economist, Natural Resource Economics Division, ERS, USDA.

^{1/} This survey was conducted as part of the Resource Economics Survey discussed later in this report.

Investments, and (10) Irrigation Disinvestments. The follow-on surveys provided detailed information on land transactions, capital expenditures, land use changes, and other land management practices.

The 1978 LOS was linked to the 1977 NRI (6).^{2/} The NRI was based on a stratified point sample of the U.S. land area. The sample was stratified on the basis of land units which were generally 160 acres in size. SCS assembled data for the NRI on each of three randomly selected points in each of some 70,000 land units. To facilitate the LOS, SCS furnished the Natural Resource Economics Division of ERS with the name and address of the owner of the first sample point in each land unit. About 12,000 of the 70,000 points fell on land owned by governmental units or on land held in trust for Indian tribes. These points were eliminated so as to confine the LOS to privately owned land.

The Statistical Reporting Service (SRS) contacted private owners through a mail questionnaire. The initial mailing was made in April 1978. A second mailing, a telephone followup, and selected personal interviews of nonrespondents ultimately resulted in the collection of usable data on about 37,000 landowners. Thus, the LOS covered 65 percent of all sample points known to be in private ownership.^{3/}

An expansion factor was computed by SRS for each respondent, given the probability of that respondents' selection in the sample and total acres owned in the county where the sample point fell. Thus, each respondent was counted as one ownership unit at the county level and represented a number of owners equal to the expansion factor. This approach allowed estimates of totals for the Nation, whole States, and regions (1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7).

Screening questions in the LOS determined if a landowner had a particular activity during 1975, 1976, or 1977. By using the screening questions in the main survey, SRS obtained the maximum number of data with the shortest questionnaire possible and surveyed only those respondents who reported a particular activity for that activity in the Landownership Followon Surveys. The 1975-77 period was selected as the longest time period for which accurate information could likely be obtained. More than 1 year was used to obtain more observations of a particular activity and to improve the reliability of estimates of the activity surveyed.

^{2/} Underscored numbers in parentheses refer to references listed at the end of this report.

^{3/} The owners of about 3,400 sample points were not contacted because SCS could not ascertain their identity.

ADDITIONS TO
CROPLAND

Many people have questioned the adequacy of the Nation's supply of agricultural land to meet future demands for agricultural production. Because the landowner is the ultimate decisionmaker regarding land use, information is needed on land converted to crop production which can be analyzed in conjunction with the characteristics of the landowner. Such analyses should provide information for developing policies to encourage socially desirable land use objectives. This report summarizes the characteristics of farmland owners (and the distribution of their holdings) who reported additions to cropland in the followon survey. An earlier report summarized information on past, present (1978), and planned (1980) uses of the land converted to crop production in the 48 coterminous States during the 1975-77 period (2). This earlier report also presented information on factors considered important by the owner in the decision to change the land use, the period when the land was acquired and during which it was previously used as cropland, and improvements made on the land associated with the cropland use.

The screening question in the LOS used to identify sample points whose owners had added land to crop production during the 1975-77 period was:

"14. Of the land you own in the county did you CONVERT any LAND TO CROPLAND during 1975-76-77 that had not been recently cropped?

☐

YES

☐

NO"

The above screening question produced 4,058 positive responses from the 36,710 sample points in the coterminous United States for which owners provided data in the LOS. Of the 4,058 positive responses to the screening question, SRS selected 2,399 for the Additions to Cropland followon survey. Including all points with a positive response to the screening question in the followon sample would have been desirable. However, to minimize respondent burden, SRS included no sample point in more than three of eight followon surveys.^{4/} Sample points from the LOS that qualified for more than three followons, based on responses to screening questions, were randomly assigned--with known probability--to only three. Points qualifying for multiple followons were first assigned to those followons with the smallest number of responses to their respective screening question. Data for the selected points were then expanded to represent all points qualifying for inclusion in the followon survey.

Appendix 1 of Landownership in the United States discusses the survey method used in the multipart Resource Economics Survey in more detail (6). This discussion also describes

^{4/} Selection of sample points for the Irrigation Investments and Disinvestments followon survey was handled separately.

and gives examples of the expansion factors used in the LOS. All data presented on the conversion of land to crop production have been weighted by use of expansion factors developed for the LOS. Use of these weights, therefore, estimate U.S. totals for all data on land added to crop production during the 1975-77 period. Before the LOS weights were utilized for the followon data, they were adjusted by SRS for: (1) the rate of subsampling from the positive responses to the LOS screening questions to the final followon sample, and (2) the nonrespondents to the final followon sample.

Of the 2,399 points included in the Additions to Cropland followon sample, owners of 1,033 of the sample points (43 percent) responded with data on land taken out of crops during the 1975-77 period. (The followon survey questionnaire appears as appendix 1.) Owners of an additional 1,144 of the sample points (48 percent) surveyed in this followon returned questionnaires indicating they had not converted land to crop production, even though they had indicated so on the main survey screening question. There was no response to the followon survey for the remaining 222 of the sample points (9 percent).

The number of respondents who indicated they had not converted land to crops on the followon after indicating they had done so on the LOS screening question was quite high. However, because of budget and time constraints, there was no followon subsampling of either respondents answering "No" to the LOS screening questions or those responding negatively to the followon survey after answering "Yes" to the followon screening question. As a result, we can only speculate about the reasons for such a high "dropout" rate between the LOS and the followon. For example, respondents could have misunderstood the LOS screening question (presented earlier in this report) and on receipt of the followon questionnaire decided the questionnaire was not applicable. However, on receipt of the followon survey, respondents may have decided it was too much work or bother to complete the questionnaire. Instead, they may have returned the questionnaire and indicated that no additions had been made to cropland despite their original response to the LOS.

The 1,033 respondents to the additions to cropland followon survey represent an estimated 221,000 owners who added about 9.1 million acres to crop production during 1975-77. This report presents the distribution of these owners, their additions to cropland, and their total landholdings among classes of landowner and landholding characteristics. Similar distributions of owners and land are presented for all LOS respondents (1) who checked the additions-to-cropland screening question in the LOS, and (2) who reported farm and ranch landownership in the LOS.^{5/} These distributions allow

^{5/} Farm and ranch land will subsequently be referred to in this report simply as farmland.

comparisons of the characteristics and landholdings of owners reporting on additions to cropland in the followon survey and of all LOS respondents indicating additions to cropland in 1975-77 with those of all respondents reporting ownership of farmland.

Table 1 shows the number of owners and the landholdings represented by the three subsets of LOS respondents. These are the totals from which the distributions of owners and land by owner characteristics were computed.

Of the 1,033 respondents to the additions to cropland followon survey, 95 did not indicate ownership of any farmland in the LOS. Of the 4,058 LOS respondents checking the additions to cropland screening question, 394 did not indicate ownership of any farmland.^{6/} The landholdings used in this report, therefore, are the total acres owned in the county reported by these groups of respondents. The total land owned by all respondents reporting ownership of farmland is also presented. Even though 95 respondents who checked the screening question and who provided additions to cropland data in the followon are excluded from the group reporting ownership of farmland, this group probably better represents those who could make additions to cropland than would all respondents to the LOS.

Respondents to the LOS who defined their landholding entity as a corporation, unsettled estate, or other institution were instructed to skip the questions on owner characteristics (see note following question 19 in appendix 2). It is unlikely that these types of owners could realistically answer questions regarding occupation, age, sex, race, education,

Table 1--Owners and total land owned, by subsets of owners

Subsets of owners reporting	:	Owners	:Land owned 1/
	:	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>
Farmland holdings	:	6,868	982,096
Additions to cropland indicated	:		
in the LOS screening question	:	604	146,685
Additions to cropland reported	:		
in the LOS followon survey	:	221	66,219

^{1/} Total land holdings in the county sampled by the indicated subsets of landowners.

Source: 1978 Resource Economics Survey.

^{6/} Ownership of farmland was determined from question 6.A. in the LOS questionnaire (appendix 2). As this question is concerned with market value of land owned, some respondents did not complete question 6 in spite of providing most of the information requested in the questionnaire.

from income, and nonfarm income. Tables presenting data about these characteristics contain a category, "Corporations, unsettled estates, and other institutions," for this group of owners.

Type of
Ownership

Table 2 shows the distribution of landowners, by type of ownership, who reported on land added to crop production during the 1975-77 period. Of the estimated 221,000 owners who made additions to cropland, 51 percent reported principally a family (husband-wife) ownership. An additional 38 percent indicated primarily a single-individual proprietorship. Six percent indicated land was held predominantly in a family partnership, while 2 percent or less of the owners indicated one of the other five categories of land ownership.

The third column of table 2 shows the distribution of all owners by type of ownership who indicated in the LOS screening question that they had made additions to cropland in 1975-77. Of these 604,000 owners (table 1), the distribution by type of ownership is quite similar to those responding to the followon survey (second column of table 2). A slightly larger percentage reported a husband-wife or family partnership. A smaller proportion indicated a sole proprietorship.

Table 2--Owners indicating land was added to crop production and all owners indicating farmland holdings, by type of ownership, 1975-77

Type of ownership	: Owners reporting			
	: Cropland additions on	: Farmland	: LOS and followon	: LOS
	: Thousands	-----	percent-----	holdings
Sole proprietor	: 84	38	34	44
Family ownership	: 112	51	53	44
Partnership with	:			
family member(s)	: 12	6	8	6
Partnership with non-	:			
family member(s)	: 2	1	1	1
Family corporation, 10	:			
or fewer stockholders:	: 3	1	1	1
Family corporation,	:			
more than 10 stock-	:			
holders	: $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{1}$	$\frac{2}{1}$
Other corporation	: $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{1}$	$\frac{2}{1}$
Other	: 3	1	2	2
	:			
Total <u>3/</u>	: 221	100	100	100
	:			

1/ Less than 500 owners.

2/ Less than 0.5 percent.

3/ Breakdown may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: 1978 Resource Economics Survey.

However, these three owner types accounted for 95 percent of all owners within both subsets of landowners.

The distribution by type of ownership of owners reporting farmland holdings in the LOS are also included (last column of table 2). Although similar to the distributions of the other landowner subsets, a larger proportion of owners are sole proprietors and a smaller proportion are husband-wife owners. Thus, it appears that family ownerships had a greater propensity to add additional land to crop production, while sole proprietors had a lesser propensity in comparison with their representation in the farmland owner group. Other owner types apparently made additions to cropland closely proportional to their representation in the population of farmland owners.

Table 3 shows the average amount of land added to crop production by type of ownership, the proportion of total land added by owner type, and the relative distribution of landholdings for the three owner groups. The average amount of land added per landowner reporting was 41 acres. Sole proprietors and husband-wife ownerships averaged only 37 and 32 acres, respectively. However, these two owner groups accounted for 73 percent of the additions to cropland due to the large proportion (89 percent) of this type owner (table 2). Conversely, family corporations added large amounts of new cropland per ownership, but accounted for only 8 percent of the new cropland because of their relatively small number.

The last four columns in Table 3 compares the distribution of new cropland added by type of ownership with distributions of total landholdings of the three subsets of respondents to the LOS (table 1). Although small differences exist in these distributions, there are no major differences in the distribution of land added to crop production, and the distributions of the total landholdings of the successively larger subsets (from column 3 through 5) of followon and LOS respondents. The largest difference among the distributions is in the sole-proprietor ownership category. However, the more significant difference may be that for family corporations with 10 or fewer stockholders.

Size of Holdings

Owners of landholdings ranging between 500 and 1,999 acres accounted for just 10 percent of the owners reporting on their additions to cropland (table 4), but reported 30 percent of the land added to crop production (table 5). The distribution of owners reporting on cropland additions was similar to the distributions of owners checking the screening question in the LOS and of all owners reporting farmland holdings. However, a smaller proportion of owners with small landholdings (less than 50 acres) reported such additions. A much higher proportion of owners in the holdings categories between 260 acres and 1,999 acres reported additions to cropland than did all owners of farmland. The amount of new cropland was generally positively related to the size of

Table 3--Amount and distribution of land added to crop production and distribution of all landholdings of other specified groups of landowners, by type of ownership, 1975-77

Type of ownership	: Land added to crop production :		: Distribution of all landholdings of owners reporting :			
	: Average amount : Proportion of :		: Cropland additions on : Farmland :			
	per owner	total added	LOS and followon	LOS	holdings	
	Acres		-----Percent-----			
Sole proprietor	37	34	27	29	36	
Family ownership	32	39	37	37	36	
Partnership with family member(s)	91	12	13	12	12	
Partnership with nonfamily member(s)	61	2	4	3	2	
Family corporation, 10 or fewer stockholders	198	7	10	7	5	
Family corporation, more than 10 stockholders	433	1	1/	1	1	
Other corporations	90	4	6	7	4	
Other	62	2	3	4	5	
Total 2/	41	100	100	100	100	

1/ Less than 0.5 percent.
2/ Breakdown may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: 1978 Resource Economics Survey.

holdings. However, there were some exceptions at the smaller size levels.

Tenure Categories

Forty-seven percent of the owners reporting on their additions to cropland in 1975-77 were full owner-operators (table 6). This was 6 percentage points higher than the percentage of full owner-operators indicating additions to cropland in the LOS and was 14 percentage points higher than the percentage of full owner-operators of farmland enumerated in the LOS. Part owner-operators were the second largest tenure group providing information about their additions to cropland. This tenure group was 10 percentage points higher than the LOS respondents checking the screening question, and 16 percentage points higher than LOS respondents owning farmland. Full owner-operator-landlords and part owner-operator-landlords comprised a small proportion of total owners, but relatively more owners among these tenure groups

Table 4--Owners indicating land was added to crop production and all owners indicating farmland holdings, by acres owned in the county, 1975-77

Acres owned in the county	: Owners reporting			
	: Cropland additions on		: Farmland	
	: LOS and followon		: LOS : holdings	
	: Thousands		: Percent	
1-9	: 27	12	20	29
10-49	: 44	20	23	28
50-69	: 15	7	7	6
70-99	: 17	8	8	9
100-139	: 21	9	8	6
140-179	: 23	11	8	6
180-259	: 18	8	7	5
260-499	: 30	13	10	6
500-999	: 15	7	6	3
1,000-1,999	: 7	3	3	1
2,000 or more	: 4	2	1	1
Total <u>1/</u>	: 221	100	100	100

1/ Breakdown may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: 1978 Resource Economics Survey.

Table 5--Amount and distribution of land added to crop production and distribution of all landholdings of other specified groups of landowners, by acres of land owned in the county, 1975-77

Acres owned in the county	: Distribution of all landholdings				
	: Land added to crop production :		: of owners reporting		
	:		: Cropland additions on :		
	Average amount :	Proportion of :	LOS and :	LOS :	Farmland holdings :
	per owner :	total added :	followon :		
	-----Percent-----				
	Acres				
1-9	1/4	6	2/2	2/2	1
10-49	10	5	2	2	5
50-69	18	3	1	2	3
70-99	28	5	2	3	5
100-139	10	6	4	4	5
140-179	24	6	6	5	7
180-259	33	6	6	6	8
260-499	46	15	16	15	15
500-999	111	18	16	16	13
1,000-1,999	151	12	15	14	10
2,000 or more	411	17	33	33	28
Total 3/	41	100	100	100	100

1/ This average is based on survey responses representing only about 20,000 owners of the estimated 27,000 owners in this size category (table 4). The smaller number of owners was used to remove the effects of inconsistencies discovered when data from the LOS and the followon survey were merged. Complete followon data are used elsewhere in the report to maintain comparability of data totals between this report and the followon summary (2).

2/ Less than 0.5 percent.

3/ Breakdown may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: 1978 Resource Economics Survey.

reported additions to cropland than reported ownership of farmland.7/

Relatively few nonoperator owners provided data on additions to cropland compared with the representation of this tenure group among the LOS respondents checking the screening question and among those owning farmland.

Part owner-operator-landlords added about four times more land to crop production per owner than the next highest tenure group (table 7). However, because of their small numbers, this tenure group accounted for only about 4 percent of the 1975-77 additions to cropland. Part owner-operators who averaged cropland additions of 57 acres each accounted 38 percent of the total additions to cropland. Full owner-operators with only 26 acres added per owner accounted for another 30 percent of the total cropland additions because of their large proportion of owners relative to all owners who added land to crop production.

Table 6--Owners indicating land was added to crop production and all owners indicating farmland holdings, by tenure categories, 1975-77

Tenure category	: Owners reporting			
	: Cropland additions on		: Farmland	
	: LOS and followon		: LOS : holdings	
	: Thousands		-----Percent-----	
Full owner-operator	: 104	47	41	33
Full owner-operator-landlord	: 13	6	7	4
Part owner-operator	: 61	28	18	12
Part owner-operator-landlord	: 2	1	1	<u>2/</u>
Tenant owner-operator	: <u>1/</u>	<u>2/</u>	1	<u>1</u>
Nonoperator landlord	: 33	15	15	21
Nonoperator owner	: 7	3	17	28
Total <u>3/</u>	: 221	100	100	100

1/ Less than 500 landowners.

2/ Less than 0.5 percent.

3/ Breakdown may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: 1978 Resource Economics Survey.

7/ Full owner-operator-landlords operate only land that they own, but may rent owned land or rent land from and to others. Part owner-operator-landlords operated owned and rented land, but also rent land to and from others.

Table 7--Amount and distribution of land added to crop production and distribution of all landholdings of other specified groups of landowners, by tenure categories, 1975-77

Tenure Category	: Distribution of all landholdings				
	: Land added to crop production :		: of owners reporting		
	:		: Cropland additions on :		
	:Average amount : Proportion of		: LOS and : Farmland		
	: per owner	: total added	: followon	: LOS	: holdings
	-----Percent-----				
	Acres				
Full owner-operator	26	30	33	33	34
Full owner-operator-landlord	53	8	8	10	7
Part owner-operator	57	38	34	32	24
Part owner-operator-landlord	229	4	5	5	2
Tenant owner-operator	25	1/	1/	1/	1/
Nonoperator landlord	50	18	17	16	26
Nonoperator owner 2/	21	2	2	4	7
Total 3/	41	100	100	100	100

1/ Less than 0.5 percent.

2/ This category includes respondents not indicating tenure type as well as possible owners of idle farmland.

3/ Breakdown may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: 1978 Resource Economics Survey.

The distribution of land added to crop production among tenure categories is similar to the total landholdings of those reporting additions to cropland, to those checking the screening question, and to all owners of farmland. Some differences occur in the part-owner and nonoperator tenure groups. Part owners tended to add a higher proportion to crop production than their representation among farmland owners while nonoperators reported a lower proportion.

Occupation of Owners

Of the owners providing information about their additions to cropland, 42 percent identified themselves as farmers, including farm managers, farm laborers, or farm foremen (table 8). This group was 10 percentage points larger than the percentage of owners checking the screening question on the LOS in this occupational group. It was 19 percentage points above the percentage of all LOS respondents who owned farmland and classified themselves in the inclusive category of farmers. White collar workers indicated additions to cropland in the same proportion as their representation among all farmland owners. Owners in other occupational groups indicated relatively fewer additions to cropland than their proportional representation among all farmland owners.

In addition to their large representation among owners making additions to cropland, farmers also added the greatest amount—58 acres per respondent (table 9). Thus, farmers as an occupational group accounted for 60 percent of the reported

Table 8--Owners indicating land was added to crop production and all owners indicating farmland holdings, by occupation of landowner, 1975-77

Occupation	: Owners reporting			
	: Cropland additions on		: Farmland	
	: LOS and followon		: LOS : holdings	
	: Thousands		: Percent	
Farmers, farm managers, farm laborers, and farm foremen	: 94	42	32	23
White collar workers	: 45	20	26	20
Blue collar workers	: 37	17	17	21
Retired persons	: 27	12	14	22
Other occupations	: 4	2	6	5
No response	: 9	4	4	5
Corporations, unsettled estates, and institutions	: 5	2	2	4
Total <u>1/</u>	: 221	100	100	100

1/ Breakdown may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: 1978 Resource Economics Survey.

Table 9--Amount and distribution of land added to crop production and distribution of all landholdings of other specified groups of landowners, by occupation of landowner, 1975-77

Occupation	: Distribution of all landholdings				
	: Land added to crop production :		: of owners reporting		
	:		: Cropland additions on :		
	Average amount	Proportion of	LOS and	LOS	Farmland
:	per owner	total added	followon	:	holdings
:	-----Percent-----				
:	Acres				
Farmers, farm managers, farm laborers, and farm foremen	58	60	58	57	47
White collar workers	36	18	13	12	12
Blue collar workers	13	5	6	6	7
Retired persons	20	6	5	6	14
Other occupations	43	2	2	2	4.
No response to occupation	40	4	4	4	5
Corporations, unsettled estates, and institutions	106	6	11	13	11
Total 1/	41	100	100	100	100

1/ Breakdown may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: 1978 Resource Economics Survey.

additions to cropland during 1975-77. White collar workers accounted for an additional 18 percent. The rest was distributed among the other occupations varying from 2 to 6 percent of the total additions per group.

As for number of owners, the relative area added to crop production by farmers and white collar workers exceeded the relative area of farmland owned by these occupational groups. The inverse was true for the other occupations.

Age of Owners

A greater percentage of landowners between the ages of 25 and 54 reported additions to cropland than these age groups represented among all owners of farm and ranch land (table 10). The greatest percentage point difference in the distribution of owners was in the 35-44 and 45-54 age groups. The percentage of owners adding land to crop production in other age groups (less than 25 or over 54 years) was less than their percentage of all farmland owners.

In contrast, owners in three of the four age groups less than 25 years or more than 54 years added a larger acreage to crop production per owner than those between groups 25 and 54 years (table 11). However, these three owner groups

Table 10--Owners indicating land was added to crop production and all owners indicating farmland holdings, by age of landowner, 1975-77

Age	: Owners reporting			
	: Cropland additions on		: Farmland	
	: LOS and followon		: LOS : holdings	
	:		:	
	: Thousands		: Percent	
	:		:	
18-24	: <u>1</u> /	<u>2</u> /	<u>2</u> /	1
25-34	: 31	14	16	9
35-44	: 51	23	20	17
45-54	: 59	27	25	21
55-64	: 31	14	14	20
	:			
65-74	: 31	14	15	16
75 and over	: 7	3	5	10
No response	: 6	3	2	4
Corporations, un-	:			
settled estates,	:			
and institutions	: 5	2	2	4
	:			
Total <u>3</u> /	: 221	100	100	100
	:			

1/ Less than 500 owners.

2/ Less than 0.5 percent.

3/ Breakdown may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: 1978 Resource Economics Survey.

Table 11--Amount and distribution of land added to crop production and distribution of all landholdings of other specified groups of landowners, by age of landowner, 1975-77

Age	: Land added to crop production :		: Distribution of all landholdings of owners reporting :			
	: Average amount : Proportion of :		: Cropland additions on : Farmland :			
	per owner	total added	LOS and followon	LOS	holdings	
	<u>Acres</u>					<u>Percent</u>
18-24	99	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	1	<u>1/</u>	
25-34	44	15	11	9	4	
35-44	41	23	20	19	12	
45-54	37	24	22	22	20	
55-64	50	17	19	20	22	
65-74	19	6	10	10	16	
75 and over	60	5	3	4	9	
No response to age	68	5	5	3	6	
Corporations, unsettled estates, and institutions	106	6	11	13	11	
Total <u>2/</u>	41	100	100	100	100	

1/ Less than 0.5 percent.
2/ Breakdown may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: 1978 Resource Economics Survey.

accounted for only 22 percent of the total land added to crop production in 1975-77 because of their relatively small representation among all owners making additions to cropland. Owners in the three age groups between 25 and 54 years accounted for 62 percent of the total reported additions to cropland. Owners in the 25-54 age groups added more land to crop production relative to their total landholdings than did owners in other age groups because of their greater than proportional rate of making additions to cropland.

Sex of Owners

Male landowners reported a slightly higher rate of additions to cropland than female landowners relative to their distribution of ownership of farmland (table 12). The distribution of landowners checking the followon screening question in the LOS differed from those reporting on additions to cropland. Female landowners appeared to respond to the followon survey at a higher rate than did male landowners.

Male owners also added relatively more of the new cropland (table 13). Male owners added more than twice as many acres on the average as female owners--42 as compared with 19 acres. Female owners accounted for only 6 percent of the new additions to cropland even though they owned 12 percent of the land reported by owners of farm and ranch land.

Race of Owners

Over 90 percent of the landowners making additions to cropland were white (table 14), which was slightly more than their representation among all owners of farm and ranch land. Landowners of other races reporting on additions to cropland were distributed like all owners of farm and ranch land. Two percent of the owners reporting on additions to cropland did not report their race in the LOS. These owners added an

Table 12--Owners indicating land was added to crop production and all owners indicating farmland holdings, by sex of landowner, 1975-77

Sex	: Owners reporting			
	: Cropland additions on		: Farmland	
	: LOS and followon		: LOS : holdings	
	: Thousands		: Percent	
Male	: 183	83	87	78
Female	: 30	13	10	15
No response	: 3	2	1	3
Corporations, un-	:			
settled estates, and	:			
institutions	: 5	2	2	4
Total <u>1/</u>	: 221	100	100	100

1/ Breakdown may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: 1978 Resource Economics Survey.

Table 13--Amount and distribution of land added to crop production and distribution of all landholdings of other specified groups of landowners, by sex of landowner, 1975-77

Sex	: Land added to crop production :		: Distribution of all landholdings of owners reporting :			
			: Cropland additions on :			
	: Average amount :		: Proportion of :		: LOS and :	
	: per owner :		: total added :		: followon :	
	<u>Acres</u>			<u>Percent</u>		
Male	42	85	80	79		73
Female	19	6	6	6		12
No response	90	3	3	2		4
Corporations, unsettled estates, and institutions	106	6	11	13		11
Total 1/	41	100	100	100		100

1/ Breakdown may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: 1978 Resource Economics Survey.

average of 114 acres each to cropland in 1975-77, and they accounted for 4 percent of the reported cropland additions (table 15). Hispanic and American Indian or Alaskan Native owners also added relatively large acreages per owner, 95 and 78 acres, respectively. However, each racial group other than whites and blacks accounted for only 1 percent of new additions to cropland because of their small numbers. White owners accounted for 86 percent of the additions to cropland--slightly more than their percentage of all land held by farmland owners.

Education of Owners

Owners with grade school education, in particular, and those with some high school appeared to add cropland less frequently than might be indicated by their representation among all owners of farmland (table 16). Owners having some college training had a much greater propensity to add cropland than owners at other educational levels. Based on the initial response to the LOS screening question, the percentage of college graduates making additions to cropland was considerably larger than their proportion of farmland owners. However, there was a 10 percentage point decline in the percentage of college graduates reporting on additions to cropland in the followon from the percentage responding to the LOS screening question.

Table 14--Owners indicating land was added to crop production and all owners indicating farmland holdings, by race of landowner, 1975-77

Race	: Owners reporting			
	: Cropland additions on		: Farmland	
	: LOS and followon		: LOS	
	: Thousands		: Percent	
White, non-Hispanic	: 201	91	93	88
Black, non-Hispanic	: 9	4	3	4
Hispanic	: 1	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	1
American Indian or	:			
Alaskan native	: 2	1	<u>2/</u>	1
Other races	: <u>1/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
No response	: <u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Corporations, un-	:			
settled estates,	:			
and institutions	: 5	2	2	4
Total <u>3/</u>	: 221	100	100	100

1/ Less than 500 owners.

2/ Less than 0.5 percent

3/ Breakdown may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: 1978 Resource Economics Survey.

Table 15--Amount and distribution of land added to crop production and distribution of all landholdings of other specified groups of landowners, by race of landowner, 1975-77

Race	: Distribution of all landholdings				
	: Land added to crop production :		: of owners reporting		
	: Average amount : Proportion of : LOS and : LOS : Farmland		: Cropland additions on : : holdings		
	per owner	: total added	: followon	:	:
	-----Percent-----				
	Acres				
White, non-Hispanic	39	86	85	83	83
Black, non-Hispanic	15	2	1	1/	1
Hispanic	95	1	1/	1/	1
American Indian or Alaskan native	78	1	1/	1/	1/
Other	17	1/	1/	1/	1/
No response	114	4	3	2	4
Corporations, unsettled estates, and institutions	106	6	11	13	11
Total 2/	41	100	100	100	100

1/ Less than 0.5 percent.

2/ Breakdown may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: 1978 Resource Economics Survey.

High school graduates comprised the largest group making additions to cropland. They also comprised about the same relative proportion of landowners checking the followon screening question and that of all owners of farmland.

Owners who were high school graduates and those who reported some college each accounted for 24 percent of the land added to crop production in 1975-77 (table 17). The new additions to cropland were 9 percentage points higher for owners with some college than for that group's relative landholdings among all owners reporting on additions to cropland or checking the screening question. The difference was 11 percentage points when compared with farmland holdings.

The other large variation in the distributions of landholdings was for owners with only grade school educations. They added the smallest amount of land to crop production per owner. As a result of this and their relative underrepresentation among owners making additions to cropland, they accounted for only 10 percent of the added cropland even though they comprised 23 percent of the owners and held 16 percent of the reported farmland.

Residence of Owners

The residence of landowners making additions to cropland was distributed almost the same as that for owners checking the followon screening question on the LOS and as for all owners reporting farmland holdings (table 18). Eighty-five percent of the owners making additions to cropland in 1975-77 lived in the same county as their land. Ten percent of the owners

Table 16--Owners indicating land was added to crop production and all owners indicating farmland holdings, by education of landowner, 1975-77

Education	: Owners reporting			
	: Cropland additions on		: Farmland	
	: LOS and followon		: LOS : holdings	
	: Thousands		: Percent	
Grade school only	: 31	15	14	23
Some high school	: 22	10	11	12
High school graduate	: 62	28	27	27
Some college	: 55	25	17	12
College graduate	: 33	15	25	15
No response	: 12	5	4	7
Corporations, un-	:			
settled estates, and	:			
institutions	: 5	2	2	4
Total <u>1/</u>	: 221	100	100	100

1/ Breakdown may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: 1978 Resource Economics Survey.

Table 17--Amount and distribution of land added to crop production and distribution of all landholdings of other specified groups of landowners, by education of landowner, 1975-77

Education	: Land added to crop production :		: Distribution of all landholdings of owners reporting :			
	: Average amount : Proportion of :		: Cropland additions on : Farmland :			
	per owner	total added	LOS and followon	LOS	holdings	
	Acres		-----Percent-----			
Grade school only	29	10	12	13	16	
Scme high school	44	11	8	8	10	
High school graduate	35	24	30	28	26	
Some college	40	24	15	15	13	
College graduate	49	17	20	18	16	
No response	62	8	6	5	9	
Corporations, unsettled estates, and institutions	106	6	11	13	11	
Total 1/	41	100	100	100	100	

1/ Breakdown may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: 1978 Resource Economics Survey.

lived in a different county of the same State, and 5 percent lived in another State.

The land added to crop production was distributed somewhat differently than were the number of landowners by residence. Owners living in different counties or a different State added larger areas of land per owner than owners living in the same county as their land (table 19). Even so, landowners residing in the same county as their landholdings accounted for 76 percent of the additions to cropland. This figure was the identical percentage of all land owned by owners of farmland in the same county as their residence. The distribution of land added to crop production among the other categories of the owners' residence was also similar to the distribution of all land reported by owners of farmland. No additions to cropland were reported by non-U.S. landowners.

Farm Income of Owners

Thirty-one percent of the owners reporting on additions to cropland reported a negative farm income for 1977 (table 20). This compares with only 23 percent of the owners checking the additions to cropland screening question and 12 percent of all owners indicating ownership of farmland. Relatively fewer owners making additions to cropland indicated no farm income or failed to respond to the farm income question than did all owners of farmland. Owners reporting \$10,000 or more in farm income in 1977 comprised 12 percent of the owners reporting on additions to cropland, 10 percent of the

Table 18--Owners indicating land was added to crop production and all owners indicating farmland holdings, by residence of landowner, 1975-77

Residence	: Owners reporting			
	: Cropland additions on		: Farmland	
	: LOS and followon		: LOS : holdings	
	:		:	
	: Thousands		: Percent	
	:		:	
In same county as land	: 188	85	87	84
In same State, differ-	:			
ent county from land	: 22	10	9	11
In another State from	:			
land	: 11	5	3	4
In another country	:			
from land	: 0	0	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
No response	: <u>1/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>1</u>
	:			
Total <u>3/</u>	: 221	100	100	100
	:			

1/ Less than 500 owners.

2/ Less than 0.5 percent.

3/ Breakdown may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: 1978 Resource Economics Survey.

Table 19--Amount and distribution of land added to crop production and distribution of all landholdings
of other specified groups of landowners, by residence of landowner, 1975-77

Residence	: Distribution of all landholdings			
	: Land added to crop production :		: of owners reporting	
	: Average amount : Proportion of : LOS and : LOS :		: Cropland additions on : Farmland	
	: per owner :	: total added :	: followon :	: holdings :
	Acres		Percent	
In same county as land	37	76	77	80
In same State, different county from land	72	17	15	12
In another State from land	59	7	8	7
In another country from land	0	0	0	1/
No response	80	1/	1	1
Total 2/	41	100	100	100

1/ Less than 0.5 percent.

2/ Breakdown may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: 1978 Resource Economics Survey.

owners checking the followon screening question in the LOS, and only 7 percent of all owners indicating farmland holdings.

The distribution of additions to cropland and landholdings followed a pattern similar to the distribution of owners by farm income classes (table 21). Owners reporting a net loss in 1977 accounted for 32 percent of the additions to cropland in 1975-77, 25 percent of the land owned by owners reporting on additions to cropland, 21 percent of the land owned by respondents checking the screening question on the LOS, and just 16 percent of all owners indicating farmland holdings. The corresponding groups of owners with \$10,000 or more farm income in 1977 accounted for 17 percent, 25 percent, 23 percent, and 18 percent of the total acres by owner category. The largest average additions to cropland per owner were reported by the extremes in the income classes--68 acres per owner reporting farm income of \$25,000 and over and 73 acres per owner reporting a net loss of \$3,000 or more.

For positive farm incomes up to \$10,000, a smaller percentage of owners reported additions to cropland than indicated farmland holdings in the respective income classes. For positive farm incomes up to \$25,000, the additions made to cropland were a smaller percentage of total additions than their indicated farmland holdings were of total farmland.

Table 20--Owners indicating land was added to crop production and all owners indicating farmland holdings, by farm income of landowner, 1977

Farm income	: Owners reporting			
	: Cropland additions on		: Farmland	
	: LOS and followon		: LOS : holdings	
	: Thousands		: Percent	
Over \$3,000 loss	: 33	15	12	5
\$1-\$3,000 loss	: 35	16	11	7
0-\$2,999	: 39	18	17	22
\$3,000-\$9,999	: 29	13	13	11
\$10,000-\$24,999	: 17	8	7	5
\$25,000 and over	: 9	4	3	2
No farm income	: 30	14	25	31
No response	: 23	11	10	14
Corporations, un-	:			
settled estates, and	:			
institutions	: 5	2	2	4
Total <u>1/</u>	: 221	100	100	100

1/ Breakdown may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: 1978 Resource Economics Survey.

Table 21--Amount and distribution of land added to crop production and distribution of all landholdings of other specified groups of landowners, by farm income of landowner, 1977

Farm income	: Land added to crop production :		: Distribution of all landholdings of owners reporting			
	: Average amount : Proportion of :		: Cropland additions on :			
	: per owner :		: LOS and : LOS :			
	: total added :		: followon : holdings :			
	Acres		-----Percent-----			
Over \$3,000 loss	73	25	19	15	10	
\$1-\$3,000 loss	18	7	6	6	6	
0-\$2,999	30	13	9	10	14	
\$3,000-\$9,999	39	12	14	14	16	
\$10,000-\$24,999	49	9	13	12	11	
\$25,000 and over	68	8	12	11	7	
No farm income	17	6	3	5	9	
No response	56	14	12	13	16	
Corporations, unsettled estates, and institutions	106	6	11	13	11	
Total 1/	41	100	100	100	100	

1/ Breakdown may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: 1978 Resource Economics Survey.

A smaller percentage of acres added to cropland were in the no farm income or no response classes than reported by LOS respondents checking the screening question or by all owners of farmland.

Nonfarm Income of Owners

A relatively small number of owners making additions to cropland reported a negative nonfarm income (table 22). Fourteen percent of the respondents to the followon did not respond to the nonfarm income question in the LOS. Seventeen percent of the followon respondents indicated no nonfarm income. This was a notably larger percentage than this owner group comprised of all farmland owners or of those checking the screening question. Owners with nonfarm incomes of \$3,000 to \$19,999 in 1977 comprised 41 percent of the owners reporting additions to cropland in 1975-77 in the followon survey. These income classes accounted for 42 percent of the owners checking the screening question in the LOS and 44 percent of the owners reporting farmland ownership. No significant pattern emerged among the other nonfarm income categories of the followon respondents.

Owners reporting no nonfarm income reported the largest acreage added to cropland per owner—67 acres (table 23). These respondents to the followon survey accounted for 27 percent of the cropland additions. Again, these cropland additions were greater than the proportional share of all

Table 22--Owners indicating land was added to crop production and all owners indicating farmland holdings, by nonfarm income of landowners, 1977

Nonfarm income	: Owners reporting			
	: Cropland additions on		: Farmland	
	: LOS and followon		: LOS : holdings	
	: Thousands		: Percent	
Loss	: 2	1	1	1
0-\$2,999	: 25	11	8	11
\$3,000-\$9,999	: 44	20	20	24
\$10,000-\$19,999	: 46	21	22	20
\$20,000-\$49,999	: 21	10	14	10
\$50,000 and over	: 10	5	8	2
No nonfarm income	: 37	17	12	10
No response	: 30	14	13	17
Corporations, un-	:			
settled estates, and	:			
institutions	: 5	2	2	4
Total <u>1/</u>	: 221	100	100	100

1/ Breakdown may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: 1978 Resource Economics Survey.

Table 23--Amount and distribution of land added to crop production and distribution of all landholdings of other specified groups of landowners, by nonfarm income of landowners, 1977

Nonfarm income	: Distribution of all landholdings			
	: Land added to crop production :		: of owners reporting	
	: Average amount : Proportion of :		: Cropland additions on :	
	per owner	total added	LOS and followon	LOS holdings
	-----Percent-----			
	Acres			
Loss	25	1/	1/	1/
0-\$2,999	24	7	9	8
\$3,000-\$9,999	32	16	14	14
\$10,000-\$19,999	26	13	12	13
\$20,000-\$49,999	35	9	8	9
\$50,000 and over	56	6	5	5
No nonfarm income	67	27	25	24
No response	49	16	16	16
Corporations, unsettled estates, and institutions	106	6	11	13
Total 2/	41	100	100	100

1/ Less than 0.5 percent.
2/ Breakdown may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: 1978 Resource Economics Survey.

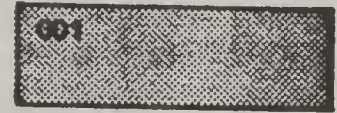
landholdings of farmland owners reporting no nonfarm income. Owners with positive nonfarm incomes less than \$3,000 added less than their proportional share to cropland, as did corporations, unsettled estates, and institutions. Other owners reporting their nonfarm income made cropland additions in similar proportions to their income groups' landholdings.

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ADDITIONS TO CROPLAND SURVEY

Form Approved
O.M.B. Number 40-S-77043
Approval Expires 9-30-79



LIST CODE 949

Dear Land Owner:

Your assistance is needed to provide information about additions to cropland during 1975, 1976 or 1977 on land you had *either a full or part ownership interest in* on January 1, 1978 in the COUNTY SHOWN IN THE ADDRESS LABEL.

The information you provide will remain confidential and will be used only in combination with other reports to develop summaries about additions to cropland throughout the United States. Your response to this questionnaire is completely voluntary and not required by law.

Your returning the completed questionnaire by mail will be greatly appreciated and will help hold down survey cost. Additional contacts will be made with those not returning the questionnaires by mail to the extent possible to insure a representative sample is obtained.

Respectfully,



BRUCE M. GRAHAM, Chairman
Crop Reporting Board

Was any of your land in THIS COUNTY converted to cropland during 1975, 1976 or 1977?

- ☐ YES, Continue.
- ☐ NO, Please sign the last page and return the questionnaire in the enclosed envelope:

1. How many acres of the land you owned as of January 1, 1978 in the COUNTY LISTED IN THE ADDRESS LABEL were converted to cropland during 1975, 1976 and 1977? (Do not include acreages that were in a tillage rotation during 1974, such as summer fallow or cropland pasture.)

A. Acres converted to cropland in 1975.	ACRES	002
B. Acres converted to cropland in 1976.	ACRES	003
C. Acres converted to cropland in 1977.	ACRES	004
D. TOTAL acres converted to cropland.	ACRES	005

NOTE: The acreage recorded for Item 1D, total, is the acreage referred to throughout the remainder of the questionnaire.

2. What was the previous use of this cropland? (Please enter acres)

A. Pasture, grass, or rangeland.	ACRES	007
B. Timber or pulp production	ACRES	008
C. Recreation.	ACRES	009
D. Idle.	ACRES	010
E. Strip Mining.	ACRES	011
F. Other (Please specify _____)	ACRES	012

3. Please check all of the following factors that were important in your decision to convert this land to cropland?

- A. Increased availability of labor.
- B. Increased availability of operating or investment capital.
- C. Availability of a suitable renter or tenant.
- D. New permit for irrigation water.
- E. Flood protection, drainage improvement, or irrigation water provided by government project.
- F. Changes in crop prices.
- G. Changes in livestock prices.
- H. More efficient farming operation.
- I. Other (Specify _____).

087
088
089
090
091
092
093
094
095

4. What was the crop(s) grown on this land in 1978? If more than one crop was grown, please list the acreage for each crop.

	CROP		ACRES
A.	_____	135	127
B.	_____	136	128
C.	_____	127	129
D.	_____	138	130

5. Had this land been used previously for crop production? (Please check)

1

YES

2

NO

3

DON'T KNOW

OFFICE
USE

081

If YES, how many acres had been out of crop production during the following range(s) of years.

A. Less than 5 years.	ACRES	110
B. 5 - 10 years	ACRES	111
C. More than 10 years.	ACRES	112

6. When did you become the owner of this new cropland?
(Enter acreage in the appropriate range(s) of years)

A. After January 1, 1974 to December 31, 1977.	ACRES	113
B. 1965-1973	ACRES	114
C. Before 1965.	ACRES	115

7. What improvements were made to this new cropland between January 1, 1974 and January 1, 1978. (Enter acres for each type of improvement)

	ACRES
A. Irrigation.	101
B. Drainage.	102
C. Clearing brush or trees.	103
D. Leveling.	104
E. Terraces.	105
F. Removal of rocks and hedgerows.	106
G. Gully control structures.	107
H. Grass waterways.	108
I. Other (Specify _____)	109

8. Do you expect that all of this new cropland will continue to be used for crops in 1980? (Please check)

☐ 1

YES, Please sign and return this questionnaire in the enclosed envelope.

☐ 2

NO. OFFICE USE

033

If NO, indicate the approximate acreage that will be converted to a different use.

USE PLANNED FOR 1980

A. Pasture grass or rangeland.	ACRES	141
B. Planted to trees.	ACRES	142
C. Idle.	ACRES	143
D. Strip Mining.	ACRES	144
E. Residential, Commercial, Industrial, or Transportation.	ACRES	145
F. Recreation.	ACRES	146
G. Other (Please specify _____).	ACRES	147

Reported by _____ Date _____

Telephone Number (_____) _____
Area Code

The enclosed envelope does not require any postage.



Crop
Reporting
Board

Economics, Statistics, &
Cooperatives Service

U.S. Department
of Agriculture

Washington, D.C.
20250

APPENDIX 2

LAND OWNERSHIP SURVEY

Form Approved
OMB No. 40-S-77043
App. Exp. 9-30-78

001

Dear Land Owner:

The U. S. Department of Agriculture is conducting a national survey to develop better information on land ownership, land use, and investments to improve agricultural land.

It is important that responses to this survey relate to the ownership name and county name exactly as shown in the address label.

Please report for all the land that you own or have an ownership interest in for the specified county.

Response to this survey is voluntary and not required by law. However, cooperation is very important in order to estimate land ownership characteristics accurately for the United States. Facts about your report will be kept confidential and used only in combination with other reports for statistical purposes.

Respectfully,

Bruce M. Graham, Chairman
Crop Reporting Board

Did you own any land in the county listed in the label, January 1, 1978?

☐ YES, Continue.

☐ NO, Please sign and enter your phone number on the last page. Please return this questionnaire by mail as all non-respondents will be contacted by telephone or personal interviews to the extent possible. The mail response is the least expensive method of collecting information.

LAND INVENTORY

1. How many acres of land did you (the addressee) OWN or have an OWNERSHIP INTEREST in for the county listed in the address label, January 1, 1978. (Enter the acreage owned by each type of ownership listed).

ACRES

A. Sole proprietor (individually owned).....

002

B. Family ownership (husband-wife). *Exclude* partnerships and corporations.....

003

C. Partnership with family members.....

004

Number of partners including yourself

005

D. Partnership with other than family members.....

006

E. Family corporation.....

007

CHECK ONE { 10 or fewer stockholders 008 ☐ 1
More than 10 stockholders 008 ☐ 2

009

F. Other Corporation.....

011

G. Other (Specify _____).....

012

H. Total land owned in specified county.....

NOTE: The acreage entered as total land is the acreage to be referenced throughout the remainder of the questionnaire.

Whenever the term "you" is used for land information, respond for the addressee that is listed on the address label.

2. Did you PURCHASE or ACQUIRE any land in this county during 1975-76-77?.....

013

1

☐ YES

2

☐ NO

3. Did you SELL or DISPOSE of any land in this county during 1975-76-77?.....

014

1

☐ YES

2

☐ NO

4. HOW did you PURCHASE or ACQUIRE your land in the county? (Please enter the acreage by the appropriate source)

ACRES

A. Purchase from non-relative.....

015

B. Purchase from relative.....

016

C. Inherited.....

017

D. Gift.....

018

E. Other (Specify _____).....

019

021

Total (Same as Item 1H)

5. WHEN did you PURCHASE or ACQUIRE the land you own in the county?
(Please enter the acres in the appropriate range of years listed below).

	ACRES
A. 1970 through January 1, 1978.....	022
B. 1960 through 1969.....	023
C. 1950 through 1959.....	024
D. 1940 through 1949.....	025
E. Prior to 1940.....	026
Total (Same as Item 1H)	027

6. Please give your best estimate of the MARKET VALUE of the land and improvements for your land in this county by the following uses:

A. Land in FARMS and RANCHES (Include cropland, pasture, woodland, wasteland and farmsteads)....ACRES	028	VALUE PER ACRE	029 \$
B. Land in RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL, and similar urban-type uses.....TENTH OF ACRES	030	TOTAL VALUE	031 \$
C. All other land (non-farm, forest, idle, waste, etc.).....ACRES	032	VALUE PER ACRE	033 \$

7. How many units of land (tax parcels) are separately listed on your property tax bill for this county?.....NUMBER
- 034

8. Of the total land you own in this county (Item 1H),

A. How much of this owned land did you OPERATE as a farm or ranch during 1977? (If none, enter "0").....ACRES	035
B. How much of this owned land did you RENT or LEASE TO others for all purposes during 1977? (If none, enter "0" and skip to Item 9).....ACRES	036
C. If you rented agricultural land to others during 1977, what TYPE OF LEASE did you have?	

037-1 <input type="checkbox"/> Cash Lease	038-1 <input type="checkbox"/> Share Lease	039-1 <input type="checkbox"/> Other	(Specify)
--	---	---	-----------

9. In addition to the land you own, how much land in this county did you RENT or LEASE FROM others during 1977? (If none, enter "0" and skip to Item 10).....ACRES

A. How much of this rented land did you OPERATE as a farm or ranch during 1977? (If none, enter "0").....ACRES

B. How much of this rented land did you RENT or LEASE (SUBRENT) TO others during 1977?.....ACRES

10. Is any of your land in the county enrolled in a program that permits a lower assessed valuation for tax purposes because it is in an Agricultural or open space use? (Please check one)

043-1 ☐ YES 043-2 ☐ NO 043-3 ☐ DON'T KNOW

11. Are any of the RIGHTS (oil, gas, coal, timber, etc.) to your land in this county LEASED TO or OWNED BY someone else? (Please check one)

044-1 ☐ YES 044-2 ☐ NO 044-3 ☐ DON'T KNOW

12. Are any EASEMENTS (drainage, flood, waterway, major utility, etc.), attached to the land you own in the county? (Exclude water, electric, sewer, etc., to personal residence.) (Please check one)

045-1 ☐ YES 045-2 ☐ NO 045-3 ☐ DON'T KNOW

13. Did you have CAPITAL EXPENDITURES during 1975-76-77 for any of the following improvements on land you own in the county? (Please check one box for each Item).

		YES	NO
		1	2
A. Conservation projects such as terraces, grass waterways, or gully control?.....	Q46	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B. Clearing of brush or woodland for agricultural use?.....	Q47	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C. New or improved land drainage systems including outlets?.....	Q48	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

14. Of the land you own in the county did you CONVERT any LAND TO CROPLAND during 1975-76-77 that had not been recently cropped?

049-1 ☐ YES 049-2 ☐ NO

15. Of the land you OWN in the county, was any LAND IRRIGATED during the period 1975-76-77?

050-1

☐

YES

050-2

☐

NO

A. If yes, was any of this land irrigated for the first time during this period?

051-1

☐

YES

051-2

☐

NO

16. Were there any changes during 1975-76-77 in the LAND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES on land you own in this county? (Please check one box for each item).

YES

NO

1

2

A. Abandoning irrigation systems?.....

052

☐☐

1

2

B. Stop using any land for crops that was used for crops in 1974?.....

053

☐☐

C. Removing wind breaks, farming across existing terraces or waterways, or discontinuing of strip farming?.....

054

☐☐

1

2

D. Other (Specify _____).....

056

☐☐

1

2

17. How much land do you own in OTHER COUNTIES in the STATE where this county is located?

(Exclude acreage reported in this county).....ACRES

Q57

18. How much land do you own in OTHER STATES in the United States?

(Exclude acreage reported in this county and State)

Q58

19. Do you LIVE IN THE COUNTY listed in the address label? (Estates, corporations, partnerships, etc., answer for location of home office or headquarters).

059-1

☐

YES

☐

NO

If NO, where do you live? County

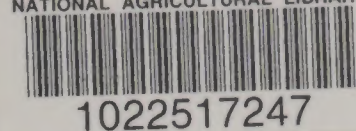
State

060-1

060 2

NOTE: CORPORATIONS, UNSETTLED ESTATES, and OTHER INSTITUTIONS should skip to page 7, enter the signature and telephone number of the person completing this questionnaire.

OWNER CHARACTERISTICS



NOTE: Respond for only ONE INDIVIDUAL for this section. This individual should be the PERSON LISTED ON THE ADDRESS LABEL. If more than one person is listed, respond for the person that makes the most decisions about the land.

Authority for collection of information on the following questions is Title 7, United States code, Section 2204. It will be used to compile and publish estimates of these data for States and the United States. Reporting of this information is voluntary, and there are no penalties for failing to report.

20. What was your PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION during 1977?

A. If farmer, did you work at an off-farm job 100 days or more during 1977?

062-1 ☐ YES 062-2 ☐ NO

21. What is your AGE?.....YEARS OLD

22. What is your SEX?.....

064-1 ☐ MALE 064-2 ☐ FEMALE

23. Please circle the highest number of years of school you have completed.

Less than 6, 7, 8 9, 10, 11, 12 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 or more
Elementary High School College, Trade, or Technical School

24. What is your RACE? (Please check one)

- 066-1 ☐ White, Not of Hispanic Origin
- 2 ☐ Black, Not of Hispanic Origin
- 3 ☐ Hispanic
- 4 ☐ American Indian or Alaskan Native
- 5 ☐ Asian or Pacific Islander
- 6 ☐ Other (Specify _____)



1022517247

25. What income range was your NET FARM income during 1977? (NET for our purpose is gross income minus operating expense and depreciation)
(Please check one)

NONE	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	\$ 7,000 to \$ 9,999	<input type="checkbox"/>	7
MORE than -\$10,000 Loss	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	\$10,000 to \$14,999	<input type="checkbox"/>	8
-\$3,001 to -\$ 9,999 Loss	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	\$15,000 to \$19,999	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
-\$1 to -\$ 3,000 Loss	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	\$20,000 to \$24,999	<input type="checkbox"/>	10
\$0 to \$ 2,999	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	\$25,000 to \$49,999	<input type="checkbox"/>	11
\$3,000 to \$ 6,999	<input type="checkbox"/>	6	Over \$50,000	<input type="checkbox"/>	12

Office Use

067

26. What income range was your NON-FARM income during 1977 for you and your dependents living in your home?

Include income such as.....Salaries, Wages, Retirement,
Social Security, Disability
Payments, Royalties, Dividends, etc.
(Please check one) ...NON-FARM or business NET Income

NONE	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	\$ 7,000 to \$ 9,999	<input type="checkbox"/>	7
MORE than -\$10,000 Loss	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	\$10,000 to \$14,999	<input type="checkbox"/>	8
-\$3,001 to -\$ 9,999 Loss	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	\$15,000 to \$19,999	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
-\$1 to -\$ 3,000 Loss	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	\$20,000 to \$24,999	<input type="checkbox"/>	10
\$0 to \$ 2,999	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	\$25,000 to \$49,999	<input type="checkbox"/>	11
\$3,000 to \$ 6,999	<input type="checkbox"/>	6	Over \$50,000	<input type="checkbox"/>	12

Office Use

068

27. How many dependents (including yourself) are living in your house?.....NUMBER

069

A. How many dependents (including yourself) living in your house contribute towards the NON-FARM INCOME?.....NUMBER

070

28. Are you a citizen of the United States?

071-1

☐ YES

☐ NO In what nation is citizenship held?

072

NATION

Reported by _____ Date _____

Phone Number () _____
Area Code

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